Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

BUCHANAN.

BY BON.

He's the man of the age and his glory and station,
He owes not to battle or thunder of cannon:
But the years of head-toil in the cause of his nation,
With fame have encircled the name of Buchanan.

For a nation of freemen the time has gone by,
When prudence in frenzied excitement forgets,
That the heroes of battle but rarely supply
The plans of success which a statesman begets.

Let our warriors be honored with titles when due,
With plaudits and love in a perfect ovation,
But the statesman, the able, the tried, and the true
Are fitted the best for executive station.

'Mid the great of Old England he stood unabashed,
Determined and faithful, pacific and bland,
And the glory and might of his intellect flashed
The splendor of fame on his own native land.

In the quiet of Wheatland rests like a sage,
The ablest compatriot of Webster and Clay,
As injustice to them, darkens history's page,
Be true to the great who are living to-day.

In the quiet of Wheatland he rests like a sage,
In repose 'neath the shadow of oak and of elm,
With his vigor of youth and his wisdom of age,
His country hath need of his hand at the helm.

Mighty faults may be shown by the demagogue's art,
'Twere better that men, without sin fixed the blame,
If he erred, 'twas a fault of the head not the heart,
For he's true to his country, and true to his fame.

He's the man of the age, and his glory and station,
He owes not to battle, or thunder of cannon,
But the years of head-toil in the cause of the nation,
With fame have encircled the name of Buchanan.

OLIVE OATMAN,
THE APACHE CAPTIVE.

So much interest has been manifested in the story of the captivity of Olive Oatman, that we visited her a few days since, when she gave us an intelligible account of her adventures, which is here embodied. This account we obtained only by asking questions, as her timidity and want of confidence prevented her from giving the details unassisted. Her faculties have been somewhat impaired by her way of life, but her friends assured us that in the short time she has been among them she has made very perceptible improvement.

Olive has found good friends at the Monte, in the families of Mr. Ira Thompson and Mr. David Lewis, and is regarded and treated as a member of their families.

The Oatmans started from Iowa in company with the family of Mr. Thompson, with whom they travelled together as far as Tueson, in Sonora, where Mr. T. resolved to lay by to recruit his cattle and wait for other trains to come up, so as to insure the safety of the road by numbers. But the Oatmans pushed on, impatient to get through, and met their fate on the Gila about two hundred miles from the Colorado. While at Tueson the Thompsons had many opportunities of noticing the terror which the Apaches excited in the people. One evening a Spanish woman arrived in the village, saying she had just escaped from the Tonto Apaches, where she had been a prisoner. She related that a day or two before, the band returned to camp from killing and plundering a party of Americans, and also bringing in prisoners. She was left alone with the threat that if she attempted to escape she would be killed. That night while they were dancing the war dance, she escaped and returned to Tueson.—By comparing dates they were satisfied this was the band that attacked the Oatmans. Inquiries were made at the time, but nothing could be learned concerning the captives.

Olive is rather a pretty girl, with a skin as fair as most persons who have crossed the plains. Her face is disfigured by tatooed lines on the chin, running obliquely and perpendicularly from her mouth. Her arms were also marked in a similar manner by one straight line on each. The operation consisted in puncturing the skin and rubbing a dye or pulverized charcoal into the wounds.

It was about sunset when the attack was made, which resulted in the capture of herself and her little sister, Mary Ann. Olive was thirteen, and Mary Ann seven years of age.—The Indians stripped her of her shoes and nearly all of her clothing—her sister had no shoes on at the time—and they started off with the speed of horses in a northerly direction into a mountianous region. They travelled all night without resting. At noon next day they stopped a few minutes to breathe, and then hurried on again until night-fall, when they came into camp. She thinks they travelled a hundred miles. She was barefoot, and the sharp stones lacerated her feet, and her blood sprinkled the whole distance. Whenever she lagged, they would come behind and beat her, to urge her on. Her sister gave out, but being small, the Indians carried her in their arms. The reason of their hurrying on so rapidly, was fear lest they might be pursued.

The clothes left to her were worn out, and fell from her back in two weeks, and then she matted together the bark of trees and tied it around her person like the Indians. It was a slight covering, but it did not leave her entirely exposed.

Among these Apaches Olive supposes they remained one year. At any rate, the same kind of season returned as that when she arrived. Time among the Indians is not noted. If they note it at all, it is only by moons. The country was mountainous, and barren of grass or timber. The Indians live in the small valleys. The girls were treated cruelly by these Indians. They were overtasked, and when they could not understand what was said to them, they were beaten. There was no timber nor running stream. The only fuel to be had was scattered sage bushes, and when it rained the water would collect in the holes of the rocks, and these two little girls were compelled to pack all the wood and water from a long distance upon their backs. They felt themselves to be slaves. The Indians told them they should never see their friends again and concealed them as much as possible. There was no snow, but they suffered from cold in the winter.

The Mohaves and Apaches were friends and sometimes visited each other. It was during one of these visits that the Mohaves learned of the captives and offered to purchase them. The Apaches consented and received in exchange a few pounds of beads, two horses, and two blankets. They were ten days travelling, "like horses" as she describes it, to the Mohave villages, barefoot and over a rough mountainous country, each day stopping a short time at noon to rest. She thinks they travelled 350 miles in a northwest direction. On this journey they eat nothing until the fourth day, when they received a piece of meat about as large as her hand, and this kept them alive. There were no roots nor berries, and they dared not ask the Indians for food. The Indians would kill such game as came in their way, but they did not offer it to their captives. She describes them as being too lazy to exert themselves to procure food, and only killing such game as chance brought to them. Her days thus far had been dark, and she was almost ready to despair. Not an act of kindness, nor a word of sympathy or hope had been addressed to her by her captors, who treated her and her sister as slaves.

Arrived among the Mohaves, the chief, whom she calls *Espenesay*, took them into his own family, and they were treated in every respect as his own children. Two blankets were given to them for covering; food was divided with them; they were not obliged to labor, but did pretty much as they pleased. Lands were allotted to them, and they were furnished with seeds, and raised their own corn, melons and beans as the Indians did.

There is little or no rain at the Colorado, and the Mohaves depend upon the overflow of the river for the irrigation necessary to germinate and ripen their harvests. Sometimes there is no overflow of the river, and much suffering follows. The Indians are too indolent to plant more than will suffice for their actual necessities. Three years ago there was no overflow, and a famine was the consequence, in which many perished. It was in this famine that Olive suffered her greatest grief. Her little sister, Mary Ann, had endured all her captivity with her. They supposed that they were alone of their family; they had suffered together the cruelties of the savages; but they had not been separated. They could sympathise and cheer each other in their dreariness, and sometimes they would whisper together a faint hope of future redemption. But now came the trial.—The child wasted away by degrees—she knew that she was to die, and talked calmly of death to Olive. She had no disease, but there was no food—and she wasted miserably in the famine that desolated the tribe. Olive herself was near perishing, but the strength of her constitution saved her life. She speaks of the Chief's wife in terms of warmest gratitude. A mother could not have expressed more kind hearted sympathy than did this good woman, whose gentle treatment saved her life. This woman had laid up seed corn to plant, and which even the dying groans of her own people could not make her bring out. When she saw Olive's distress, she ground this corn between stones, made a gruel and fed it to her, not reserving any even to herself.

The Mohaves always told her she could go to the white settlements when she pleased, but they dared not go with her, fearing they might be punished for having kept a white woman so long among them, nor did they dare to let it be known that she was among them. She could not go alone, for she did not know the way, and she despaired of ever again seeing her friends. Hope almost died within her. For three long years she mourned her captivity—though well treated she was restrained, for she knew not how to extricate herself. What were her sensations, during all this time, must be imagined; for she is not, as yet, able to express her thoughts in language.

Before the arrival of the Indian messenger charged to release her, she heard of his departure from the Fort, by an Indian runner. Her joy was very great, but she forced herself to appear indifferent, lest the Indians should still restrain her. She had little confidence in their sincerity, when they gave her permission to leave them, because they refused to go with her, and they knew she could not go alone.

At length, Francisco, the Yuma, arrived with the requisition from Col. Burke for her delivery. The packet was examined by the Indians, but no one understood it. It was put into her hands to explain. It was written in a bold, round hand, the letters being a third of an inch long. It was the first word of English she had seen for five long, weary years, and she could not restrain her emotion. The cold chill of Indian reserve seemed to melt away, and she saw before her mind the old home scenes; and happy voices seemed to welcome her return. She readily deciphered the meaning of that rescript, and communicated it to the assembled Indians. Accompanying it were six pounds of white beads, four blankets, and some other trinkets, to be given in exchange. These were accepted, and the Chief told her she was at liberty to depart for her friends. Many of the Indians, however, objected to her going, fearing they would be punished as her captors. The Chief's wife, the kind woman who saved her life in the famine, cried a day and a night as if she were losing her own child, and then gave up.—With the guide she started for the Fort with a light heart, on foot, as usual. She was ten days on the road, travelling with greater speed than ever before. This time the days were short to her, and so great was her mental excitement, that she knew neither weariness nor hunger.—The trail was tortuous and rough leading through mountains and gorges, and several times she was compelled to swim the Colorado. This time, too, her feet were protected from the sharp stones by sandals, such as are worn by the Indians.

During all her captivity she does not remember to have seen a wild flower, or shrub. If there were any, her mind was so absorbed with her own misery, that she did not observe them. Among the Mohaves there is no food except what is raised—that is, corn, wheat, melons and beans. A few fish are caught from the river; a small bulb, resembling a brodeia, is taken from the ground, which is boiled or roasted.—This bulb is almost tasteless, and is found in such small quantities that a whole day is required to gather enough for a meal. There are no berries nor fruit trees of any kind.

The Yumas and Mohaves are friends. Their manners, customs and dress are the same, and their lodges are built upon the same plan.—Their language, also, is similar—they easily understand each other. The two tribes last year made war upon the Cocupas, and took several prisoners. When they arrived at their villages the prisoners were killed, and the dead bodies suspended on a crucifix, while the whole tribe danced round the pole, singing and throwing arrows into the bodies.

She converses with propriety, but as one acting under strong constraint: and she has not forgotten the instructions of her childhood.—She reads well, writes a fair hand, and sews admirably; though in her captivity she saw no implement nor instrument of civilization. She is very ambitious to learn and spends most of her time in study.—*Los Angelos Paper.*

Murder in Hollidaysburg.

The Hollidaysburg papers give us an account of another atrocious murder committed in that place on Monday last. We copy the following from the Hollidaysburg "Standard," and hope that ere this the murderer has been arrested:

ATROCIOUS MURDER!—One of the most cruel and cold-blooded murders on record was perpetrated at the Canal Basin, in this place, on Monday evening. At the time we go to press no inquest has been held, and many rumors are in circulation in regard to the affair. As far as we could gather particulars that could be relied upon we give them.

On the evening in question, a dance was held at the house of Jas. B. Johnston, on the south side of the Canal Basin, at which there was some eight or ten young persons—among others the daughter of James Davis. Davis is a boatman in the employ of Patrick Walls, and the boat on which he is employed was lying opposite Johnston's. Davis had been drinking some through the evening, and seeing his daughter there, swore early in the evening that he would shoot some person—which threat he made good before 10 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston came down stairs and whilst Johnston stood under his door Davis discharged a pistol loaded with BB shot at him. Johnston staggered back a few steps, said, "Mother, I am shot," and fell down and expired in a few seconds. Nine of the shot had entered various parts of his body, two of which went through his heart and killed him as soon as internal hemorrhage could produce death. Mrs. Johnston saw the flash of the pistol, and distinctly saw and recognized Davis as he ran away. A number of persons were standing upon the canal bridge at the time, but as firing pistols about the Basin is a common occurrence, no attention was paid to it. At the very time Johnston was shot, Rebecca, his eldest daughter, had told Davis' daughter of the threats her father had made, and was advising her to leave.

Immediately after committing the murder Davis made his escape. A posse started after him, but, up to the time we go to press, he has not been arrested; and, knowing the character of the man as we do, we fear he will make good his escape and justice be cheated.

Johnston was about 46 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. Although somewhat given to the use of intoxicating liquors when he could procure them, he was a mild, inoffensive man, and never, that we heard of, quarreled with any person.

Davis has a family residing about two miles west of this place, at the Dutch Bottom, near the old Dunkard Meeting House.

It may as well here be stated that some persons allege that Davis shot Johnston from the boat with a musket. This is hardly probable. He was seen with a pistol early in the evening, and Mrs. Johnston is positive that he stood upon the tow path when he fired.

After the deed was committed, hundreds of our citizens repaired to the scene of the murder and the excitement ran very high. Well it might. A more deliberate, malicious, and cold-blooded murder of an inoffensive man never took place in our usually peaceable village.—May we never be called upon to chronicle a similar outrage. It is to be hoped that no exertions will be spared to bring the guilty wretch to condign punishment. If he is suffered to escape, through any lack of vigilance on the part of the officers of the law, life will become insecure, for there are others like him, who are ever ready to play the assassin, if there is an opening to evade justice.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. FILLMORE.—The committee appointed by the last Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention to apprize Mr. Fillmore of his nomination for the presidency have at last received a formal response from that gentleman. He unhesitatingly accepts the nomination, platform and all. The letter of acceptance was written at Paris, and bears date of May 21.

Speech of Gov. Wright of Indiana.

According to promise, we give below the eloquent speech delivered by Governor Wright at the democratic mass meeting, held in Indianapolis on the 6th inst., to ratify the nominations of Buchanan and Breckinridge:

They have given us the distinguished son of Pennsylvania, James Buchanan. He comes from the right quarter—the old Keystone State, the most precious stone in our proud edifice—the land of Franklin, Morris, Muhlenburg, and Buchanan—my own, my native State—the first State in our Union that adopted and ratified our glorious constitution, and the only State of the North that in the great contest of 1796 which cast her vote for Thomas Jefferson against the elder Adams, and, in my humble judgment, this day has less fanaticism and sectionalism among her masses than any of the original thirteen colonies—the first State in the Union that nominated General Jackson for the presidency.—Pennsylvania has never had a President; yet she has constantly supported the men of right faith and principles, having voted uniformly for Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, casting her united vote for the election and re-election of these patriots and founders of the republic.

James Buchanan is the man for the times. The people desired his nomination, not the politicians, and most nobly has the National Convention responded to the voice of the people. No man now living has rendered more important service to the country—no man living has filled so many responsible positions in our government with such ability and usefulness to the country. From the year 1814, the commencement of his public life, until this day, he has been the faithful and indefatigable public servant.

James Buchanan was an acknowledged favorite of James Madison at the close of his administration. In 1827 James Monroe tendered him the mission to Mexico. As minister to Russia, under the appointment of General Jackson, he negotiated the first commercial treaty between our government and Russia, which secured to our commerce the ports of the Baltic and Black seas.

James Buchanan was the bosom friend and companion of General Jackson—his ardent admirer. He has had the confidence not only of Jackson, Polk, and Pierce, but of all the statesmen of the land who have formed his acquaintance. The best evidence of his devotion to the welfare of the country is found in the fact—for he masses always act right—he never, *never*, NEVER—you fusionists remember this—has been defeated by the people or legislature, from his first trial in 1814 until the present moment. The word defeat is not in Buchanan's vocabulary or that of his friends; and as sure as he lives until the 4th of March, 1857, James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, will be the President of this nation.

We now say to our political enemies, come on with your charges, your slanders, your insinuations! The nation has presented to them the consistent, firm, faithful statesman, the man of iron will, undaunted patriotism, unblemished character, and whose record will bear the strictest scrutiny. We have before us the man whose whole character is a solemn pledge and guarantee that our institutions and national character will be safe in his hands. The farmer, mechanic, merchant, and the entire mass of our people, feel secure that in his hands the noble ship of State will be taken to the port of peace, happiness, and prosperity, and that under his even guidance and enlarged statesmanship every portion of our happy Union will be protected in the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

He is a State-rights man in the full meaning of that term. I remember twenty years ago, when the subject of the admission of Michigan was before the nation, how, in eloquent terms, he enforced the doctrine of the rights of the States and Territories. It was then remarked, in substance, "the older I grow the more I become a State-rights man." Consequently, he was the enemy of the United States Bank, opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of public lands, opposed to the assumption of the State debts, the warm advocate of the independent treasury, the ardent and devoted friend of the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bills, the absolute and unconditional right of the people to adopt their own form of municipal government, not inconsistent with the constitution of the United States.

In 1852, when speaking upon the subject of religious liberty, he planted himself upon the constitution in the following glowing language: "From my soul I abhor the practice of mingling up religion with politics. The doctrine of all our constitutions, both federal and State, is, that every man has an indefeasible right to worship his God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He is both a bigot and a tyrant who would interfere with that sacred right. When a candidate is before the people for office the inquiry ought never to be made, what form of religious faith he possesses, but only, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, 'is he honest, is he capable?'"

In the same address, when speaking upon the fugitive-slave law and the democratic party, he most eloquently and truthfully remarks:

"The fugitive slave law is all that the South has obtained in this Compromise of 1850. It is a law founded both upon the letter and the spirit of the constitution, and a similar law has existed in our statute-books ever since the administration of George Washington. History teaches us that but for the provision in favor of the fugitive slaves the constitution would never have existed.

"Think ye that the South will ever tamely surrender the fugitive-slave law to northern fanatics and abolitionists? And now, fellow-citizen, what a glorious party the democratic party as ever been! Man is but the being of a summer day, while principles are eternal. The generation of mortals, one after the other, rise and sink, and are forgotten, but the principles of democracy which we have inherited from our revolutionary fathers will endure to bless mankind throughout all generations. Is there any democrat within the sound of my voice—is there any democrat throughout the broad limits of good old democratic Pennsylvania—who will abandon these sacred principles for the sake of following in the train of a military conqueror, and shouting for the hero of Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, and Chapultepec?"

Like the Romans in their times of trouble and excitement, our people are looking to the old and true men. We have in the person of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, he who was contemporary with Madison, Monroe, Adams, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, McDuffie, Hayne, and others. He is the link on the chain that connects the present with the past—that age, when the love of the Union, the love of order and the supremacy of the laws was the paramount principle. Buchanan is the man that the good and true men can rally around of all parties devoted to the constitution and the Union, with the full assurance that he perfectly understands and fully appreciates not only our domestic policy but our foreign relations.

In the midst of sectional excitement, local strifes, violations of law, secret organizations, and when appeals are making to the worst passions of men, to everything except the majesty of the laws and constitution, it is a source of gratification to the true patriot to have one presented for the first office of the Union whose whole life is one of devotion to *law* and *order*. But few administrations will show brighter on the page of history than that of James K. Polk—the acquisition and settlement of difficulties connected with Texas, the acquirement of California with its untold wealth, the war with Mexico—yet in all these James Buchanan was our Prime Minister, (Secretary of State,) exhibiting, in all these trying times, the same devotion to principles, firmness of purpose, and yet so conducting our foreign relations that while an empire was added to our republic the peace of the nation was not disturbed.

He is now before us for the highest position among the nations of the earth, presented not by a section, not the candidate of the South, the North, the East, or the West, but the candidate of every portion, interest, or section of our wide-spread republic.

His public life, his public acts, exhibit to us the profound statesman, the accomplished scholar, the man of spotless purity of character, who has never taken a position with southern or northern destiny, but one who loves every portion of this country, who plants himself on the basis of the constitution, and takes his stand under the prouder and holier name of *American destiny*.

The character of the sons of all Pennsylvania is so well known throughout the country, whenever it is ascertained that a man is from the old Keystone State, right straight forward he goes into office, from governor, the smallest, up to town supervisor, the highest. Talk about a son of Pennsylvania being run close in Indiana, or the race doubtful! Why, the man that would thus talk is surely crazy. Your first governor was a Pennsylvanian, and the last one a Pennsylvanian, with two or three others, and Heaven knows how many judges and other officers.

Grand Ratification Meeting in Lexington, Kentucky—Breckinridge at Home—His eloquent Response to the enthusiastic greetings of his Neighbors.

On Monday evening last a grand ratification meeting was held in Lexington, Kentucky—the home of the democratic candidate for the vice-presidency—at which the nominees and platform of the Democratic National Convention was most emphatically and enthusiastically endorsed. In noticing this great outpouring of the people, the Kentucky Statesman says: "Notwithstanding the short and limited notice of the meeting, and though no notice whatever was given to the county of the fact, an immense concourse of citizens, numbered by thousands, assembled at the appointed time around the platform, and evinced the warmest enthusiasm in the object of the meeting. At the ringing of the court-house bell the yard presented a solid mass of living beings, and great impatience was evinced by the assembled masses to give vent to their feelings of approbation for the principles and nominees of their party."

After several speeches had been made, and a series of excellent resolutions were adopted, "the air was again rent," says the Statesman, "by loud and prolonged shouts for Major Breckinridge; and when, in response to the calls of the people, his tall and graceful form appeared upon the platform to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, the enthusiasm of the multitude knew no bounds. Repeated and loud shouts of applause for some time prevented his addressing the assembly, but when his clear and eloquent voice was heard every tongue was hushed, and the vast multitude drank, in the most profound attention, every word which fell from his lips."

We give below the substance of Mr. Breckinridge's remarks, as reported in the Statesman:

Mr. Breckinridge's Speech.

Fellow-citizens of the county of Fayette, I have been invited by your committee to accept the congratulations of my neighbors and friends upon my nomination by the democratic party for the vice presidency of the United States. I could not decline this nomination coming from a people who have, on all occasions, received me with uniform kindness; and for the cordiality with which you now welcome me I can only return the warm thanks of a grateful heart.

Gentlemen, the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention are before the country. Of the three statesmen who were made most prominent before that body by their own merits and the attention of the people, the choice for the presidency fell upon Mr. Buchanan, as a becoming tribute to his long public services and his pre-eminent abilities. The announciation of his name begets confidence in every part of the Union. For forty years he has lived in the public eye. He has the largest experience in political affairs, and from his long services in the executive and legislative departments of the government, he possesses perfect familiarity with every branch of the administration. In the discharge of his public duties, his great talents have been universally recognized, and the purity of his character commands the respect of his countrymen without distinction of party. In other countries he is the most distinguished living representative of the intellect and character of the United States; and none of us, I am sure, have forgotten the signal ability with which, on a recent occasion, he vindicated the just claims of his country against the most eminent diplomatists of Europe.

Mr. Buchanan belongs to a class of statesmen nearly all of whom have passed from the stage of action. He was long associated in the public councils with Jackson, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Wright, Forsyth, and others, whose names are cherished as a portion of the treasures of the country—and he was not the least star in that galaxy. His great compeers are gone, yet he remains, in the vigorous possession of all his faculties, standing in the midst of the descendants of those with whom he commenced his career—respected and honored by all classes of his countrymen. Like all public men he has been the victim of detraction; but he has outlived its influence, nor can the calumnies thrown out in the party contests long past be more successfully revived against him than against the memories of his honored associates.

Of myself, gentlemen, it does not become me to speak, especially here, in the midst of a people among whom I was born and reared. My principles and course of life are known to you all.

Gentlemen, the platform of principles adopted by the convention will attract the attention of the country, and exert the most important influence upon public affairs. Without entering into a discussion of that platform, I may remark that it reasserts the old and well-recognised creed of the democratic party, and then applies the principles of that party to the great question of the times.

Upon the two issues which do now most agitate the Union, the position of the democracy cannot hereafter be misunderstood or misrepresented.

They have defined in explicit terms their construction of the guarantees of civil and religious liberty which are contained in the constitution of the United States.

Upon the distracting question of domestic slavery their position is equally clear. The whole power of the democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions:

That Congress shall not interfere upon this subject in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia.

That the people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves, and be admitted into the Union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibition of slavery.

That the law of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor, passed in pursuance of the requirement of the constitution, shall be faithfully executed.

Upon all these vital questions the convention was unanimous, every delegate from every State giving them his cordial approval.

Gentlemen, if these principles can be maintained, every obstacle will be removed to the peace and prosperity of our country. More than this you ought not to ask—less than this you will not consent to take. I know you well enough to be assured that there is not a man within the sound of my voice who does not feel that this settlement is just, and that in no other mode can the rights of the respective members of the confederacy be preserved, and the peace of the Union secured.

To the maintenance of these principles are pledged the united efforts of the strongest political organization in the United States. You are not called upon now to decide subordinate questions of policy. You are brought face to face with issues that rock your country to its centre, and involve the principles upon which your institutions are founded. Hence a high personal responsibility is imposed on every citizen, which cannot be discharged by blindly herding beneath party banners, or uttering fierce rallying-cries, or surrendering the judgment to the dominion of the prejudices and the passions.

He who shall examine carefully and temperately the platform of the national democracy, compare it with the platforms of other parties, investigate the issues before the country, learn the strength and purposes of other organizations, and then prefer the decisions of his judgment to the temptations of his passions, will have performed his duty in a manner answerable to the high claims of his country upon the patriotism of her sons.

My only purpose in appearing before you, upon the invitation of your committee, was to render my sincere acknowledgements for the kindness which prompted you to desire my presence. If I have been betrayed into remarks more extended than the occasion seemed to demand, you must share the blame with me, and place the error, in part at least, to the account of your warm welcome and friendly attention.

In one sentiment I am sure we can all concur: That the great issues involved in this contest may be so decided as to preserve the constitution, advance the general prosperity, and give a new guarantee of the equal and perpetual union of the States.

Terrible Freshet in Tennessee.—The Tennessee papers report destructive freshets in that State. In Giles county, hogs, cattle and sheep were drowned, bridges carried away, and much other damage done. One farmer lost two hundred head of sheep. At Lebanon, the town was overflowed, and many families driven from their houses, to seek shelter elsewhere.

LETTER FROM REV. DAVIS.

☞ The following letter from our late beloved Pastor, (to which we alluded last week) will be read with general interest; and many hearts will rejoice to learn that he and his family are in the enjoyment of good health:

Los Angelos, California, May 7, 1856.

Gen. G. W. Bowman:

My Dear Sir:—It is a pleasant thought to me, that in fulfilling my promise to write to you, I may, at the same time, be writing an "epistle general" to my friends in Bedford County. I wrote to you in the month of August from San Francisco, which place I left on the 1st of September. Since the 4th of September I have been in Los Angelos.—This place is nearly 500 miles south of San Francisco, and is noted on the Pacific coast for its fine climate and its beautiful vineyards. It has not been much distinguished for religion and morality, so that upon coming here, I did not find any Protestant building, or regularly organized congregation. We are using one of the Public-School rooms as a place of worship. The attendance is gradually increasing, and for this country it is encouraging, although in the East would be considered very slim. We recently enjoyed our first Communion season on which occasion fourteen persons participated in the sacred ordinance. Three our four others, who purposed uniting with us, were providentially prevented from attending. We find a number of very intelligent and agreeable families here. We have a comfortable home, a mild and genial climate, and many things to reconcile us to our remote and isolated situation. While you were experiencing the rigors of an Arctic winter, we were fanned by the balmy zephyrs of the South, and regaled with the perfume of flowers. And yet, such is the influence of early association, that I was tempted to envy my Bedford friends, the deep snows, and fine sleighing, and bracing airs of their cold, cold winter. As for snow we had to be satisfied with a distant view of the white summits of the Sierras. It never snows upon our plains.

Such is the carelessness with which the U. S. Mail-bags are tossed about, miscarried, and lost sight of, on this coast, that I do not receive more than one half the numbers of the Gazette, which I doubt not are regularly mailed to my address. It so happened, however, that one which I received three weeks ago, contained the very pleasant information that the congregation, left vacant by my departure, have obtained the services of another minister. It was truly gratifying to learn that the people had received Mr. Sample with so much cordiality and unanimity. The thought of the silent Sabbaths and vacant pulpit in the old church had been painful to me, and I was greatly relieved by this intelligence. My heart's desire and prayer to God will continually be that pastor and people may enjoy the gracious visits and reviving influence of the Holy Spirit. I trust that the people, in this happy change of circumstances, will not forget in their prayers to remember their former pastor in his loneliness on this outpost of Zion.

We had a bit of experience the other evening, which to us was altogether novel. A "smart shock" of an earth quake took us by surprise. No damage was done, but like the man who fell into the sea, and was picked up again, we "got a good scare." A man never feels so perfectly helpless, I suppose, as when the foundations of the earth are moving beneath him. Nothing is more awful than the *thump* against your dwelling, which always speaks for itself, announcing to all that God, and not man, is exerting his power. It is melancholy in the extreme to make all your arrangements before retiring to bed, for a sudden rush out of the house, if shaken out of your sleep in the night. There is no part of the world without its advantages and disadvantages, its comfort and its discomforts. Some people in the East imagine, I presume, that there must be the most unalloyed enjoyment of life, on the fertile and genial coast of the Pacific. We who are here have learned that the people of the older States have more comforts and enjoyment than they think they have—part more, perhaps, than the envied dwellers in this land of promise. If those persons in the East, who complain when Jack Frost bites them, had a right good shaking once, such as the San Fraciscan's had, on the 15th of February, they would probably keep quiet in the future.

You will have seen in the papers before this reaches you an account of a most shocking affair at Panama. Having so recently come by that route, and on board the same steamer which was detained for a day at Panama by the bloody riot, I can imagine, as you perhaps cannot, all the horrors attending such an occurrence. It is dreadful to think of a thousand or more unarmed and innocent passengers, many of them ladies and children, shut up in a Railway Station, and fired in upon by a howling mob of bloodthirsty miscreants. Our government ought certainly to take steps at once to secure the punishment of the guilty, and to provide for the safety of the thousands of our countrymen who pass monthly across the Isthmus. And the government ought, as soon as possible, to commence, or authorize the construction of a Railway or Stage-road across the plains. Hundreds of thousands of Americans in California, and adjoining territories, cry out imploringly for such a road; and the friends of civilization throughout the world are impatient for the road. And yet this great work of the age is postponed from year to year, while men discuss the comparatively trifling questions, by what particular route, and according to what particular scheme, shall the road be made:—Many practicable plans have been proposed. Several desirable routes have been surveyed. Where is the boasted wisdom and energy of the government that the work is not commenced! Perhaps divine Providence has permitted this terrible outrage and slaughter at Panama to occur, and has suffered Walker foolishly to stop the running of the Nicaragua steamers, at the same time, for the purpose of awakening the attention of the whole country to the importance and necessity of an internal overland communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

We have had, in this part of California, a remarkably dry winter. In your sense of the term, there is no winter here. What is called the winter, or rainy season, is that part of the year in which rain sometimes falls. But during the past winter scarcely any rain fell, until last month. The prospect for hard times was rather darker than any I ever knew in the East. Rain enough fell, however, in April to bring out the grass upon the plains, and to save the perishing fields of grain. The plains are now arrayed in their beautiful garments of grass and flowers, and the heart of the ranchero has been cheered.—The promise of fruit is very fine. In two months our busy season will commence. Our people are dependent chiefly on the fruit of the vines. Large quantities of grapes are shipped to San Francisco every week from the first of July to the first of December. And persons are beginning to resort to Los Angelos, in "fruit season," for the sake of eating grapes, quite as they resort to Bedford in "Spring season" for the sake of drinking water. And I believe that the delicious clusters of the vine are more conducive to health, than the water of the mineral spring, besides having the advantage of being delightfully easy to take. A large part of our population, the Indians more especially, subsist for the most part, on grapes and mellons, for about one half the year. The other half of the year, the poor, *poor* Indians are badly off. I saw a family, not long since, roasting a dog for their supper.

You would find this part of the country a Paradise, Gen., in one respect, I am inclined to think. There seems to be only one political party in Southern California, and that the Democratic. I see, by the Gazette, that your opponents in the East are not all vanquished yet. Here there is not the least difficulty in electing the democratic candidates for any office; the only question, at any election, being whether the regularly nominated democratic candidates, or an independent democratic candidate, shall be elected. The Democrats have every thing their own way. The Whigs, Americans, and Republicans, don't dare to say "mew." But, between you and me, General, it is my impression that if we had a few whigs, just by way of salt, there would be an improvement in the state of affairs. Here is a general observation. As we fly along the Railway of Time, the car of Democracy may do very well, and run gloriously, as long as the conservative BREAKER is on, and in good order—but remove that, or break it to pieces, and is there not danger lest all may go to smash? But I am getting on to a subject, in respect to which you will agree with me that the least said the better. So, while we are good friends, and before we get to discussing politics, I will draw to a close. Mrs. Davis and the children are in very good health at present. She unites with me in affectionate remembrances to your lady and children, and in a sincere and hearty "God bless you" to all our Bedford friends.

Sincerely your Friend,

T. K. DAVIS.

From the Daily Pennsylvanian.

A Contemptible Misrepresentation.

We expected that a public journal would have at least a pretext for the circulation of a story which has been so often branded as a malignant falsehood, that no one possessing even ordinary understanding now even refers to it as worthy of notice. In this expectation we are, however, disappointed. Our political enemies not being able to raise a breath of opposition to the nominees of the Democratic party, have no other resort than the deliberate fabrication and circulation of their accustomed amount of slanders. This mode of warfare is to be found in the following, which we copy entire from the *Daily News*, a Know-Nothing press of this city:—

Harrisburg, June 10, 1856.

Dear Sir—Did James Buchanan advocate the adoption of European prices of labor in this country? If so, when, and in what official capacity was he at the time? If you will answer this you will confer a great favor on

An American Mechanic.

The writer of the above communication may be assured that Mr. Buchanan did make such a speech in favor of low wages, and in which the expressions, so often attributed to him of covering the country with benefits and blessings, by reducing the price of our labor to the standard in Europe, were distinctly used. He made the speech in the United States Senate, on the 22d of January, 1850, and it may be found at length in the Appendix of the Congressional *Globe*, 1849—50—1st Session, 26th Congress, p. 129. The extreme length of the speech precludes us from re-publishing it into our columns, or we would do so. We re-publish, however, on our first page, the reply thereto of Honest John Davis, of Massachusetts, to which we refer our readers for full information as to the character of Mr. Buchanan's speech on the subject. Mr. Davis was perfect master of the subject, and presents the views and opinions of Mr. Buchanan in so clear and striking a manner that no one can misapprehend or mistake them. Mr. Buchanan advanced his ideas knowing them to be unpalatable, very much as the Doctor administers unpleasant and disagreeable medicines. He knew the bitter pill had to be coated over with sugar, and he therefore clothed his views in language that was rather calculated to confuse than enlighten the understanding of the readers of his speech. Honest John Davis tore away this drapery of language, and exposed Mr. Buchanan's opinions to the public gaze, in all their naked and revolting deformity. Working men of Pennsylvania! Read Mr. Davis' speech, and then tell us whether you can vote for James Buchanan?

The impression which our cotemporary desires to leave upon the mind of the reader by the above, is that Mr. Buchanan advocated the adoption of European prices of labor in this country. To this attempt we can use no other language than that it is willfully and corruptly false. Either the *News* is ignorant of the facts, or it endeavors wickedly to pervert them. Why does not the *News* answer its correspondent? He asks whether Mr. Buchanan ever advocated the adoption of the European prices of labor in this country; and if he did, the correspondent asks in what capacity and at what time. The *News*, in reply, says he did, but fails to quote a single sentence from any speech which would bear such a construction. We challenge our cotemporary to furnish the quotation. We defy them to produce the proof. It will not do for our neighbor to say that the speech of Mr. Buchanan is too long. Let him quote any part of it. Besides, would it not have been more to the purpose, had our cotemporary quoted the remarks of Mr. Buchanan himself, and not those of his political opponent, John Davis? Our neighbor should at least have stated that the speech of Mr. Davis was promptly denounced by Mr. Buchanan on the floor of the Senate, as a "flagitous misrepresentation of my (Mr. Buchanan's) remarks." He should at least have stated that Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Mr. Davis, made use of the following language:

"Now, Sir, I openly declare, in the face of the Senate and the world, not only that no such doctrines were ever avowed by me, but that these remarks of the Senator (John Davis) are palpable, I will not say intentional, misrepreretations both of the letter and spirit of my speech."

After Mr. Buchanan had thus openly, on the floor of the Senate, charged Mr. Davis with misrepresentation, Mr. Davis requested Mr. B. not to publish his remarks until he, Mr. Davis,, could have an opportunity to reply. That opportunity was offered Mr. Davis on the 6th of March, 1850. The reply of Mr. Davis was a most signal failure, and amounted to an abandonment of the allegation contained in the speech to which the *News* refers, and upon the credit of which that journal repeats the low wages falsehood. But Mr. Buchanan was unwilling to let the matter pass there. Mr. Davis has done a gross wrong, not only to Mr. Buchanan, but had, by the assertion of an untruth, degraded himself in the eyes of every Senator, and it was therefore that Mr. Buchanan, in reply to the second speech of Mr. Davis, said:

"My charge against him [Mr. Davis] was, that he had over and over again asserted, nay, that he had made it the very foundation upon which a great part of his speech rested, that I had advocated the Independent Treasury Bill, because it would destroy the banks of the country, introduce an exclusive metallic currency, prostrate credit, check importations, and reduce the value of property and the wages of labor. This was the character which the Senator said had been given to the measure by myself, and alarming as these doctrines were, he was rejoiced that they had been frankly avowed. Has he established the truth of any one of these assertions? No, sir; no. He has scarcely even made the attempt; but has endeavored throughout to evade this distinct issue. He knew perfectly well that it was impossible for him to maintain the allegations which he had made. I shall not enter into a woman's war of words with him. It is enough for me to have fixed upon him the charge of having, throughout his whole published speech, misrepresented my arguments. *This charge will stick to him as closely as the poisoned shirt of Nessus.* He will never be able to relieve himself from it."

As so much has been said in relation to Mr. Buchanan's advocacy of low wages, we will quote his remarks on the occasion referred to. They speak for themselves,—their doctrine is sound and no attempt has ever been made to refute their logic. Mr. B. said:

"All other circumstances being equal, I agree with the Senator from Kentucky, that the country is most prosperous where labor commands the highest wages, I do not, however, mean by the terms "highest wages," the greatest nominal amount. During the Revolutionary war one day's work commanded a hundred dollars of continental paper; but this would scarcely have purchased a breakfast. The more proper expression would be to say, THAT THAT COUNTRY IS MOST PROSPEROUS WHERE LABOR COMMANDS THE GREATEST REWARD; where one day's labor will procure, not the greatest nominal amount of a depreciated currency, but most of the necessaries and comforts of life. If, therefore, you should, in some degree, reduce the nominal price paid for labor, by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metalic basis for your paper circulation, would this injure the laborer? Certainly not; because the price of all the necessaries and comforts of life are reduced in the same proportion, and he will be able to purchase more of them for one dollar in a sound state of the currency, than he could have done in the days of extravagant expansion for a dollar and a quarter. So far from injuring, it will greatly benefit the laboring man. It will insure to him constant employment, and regular prices, paid in a sound currency, which of all things he ought most to desire, and it will save him from being involved in ruin by a recurrence of those periodical expansions and contractions of the currency which have hitherto convulsed the country."

Now, this is the precise language of Mr. Buchanan. Dare the *Daily News*, or any other Know-Nothing, Black Republican and Negro-worshipping press in the country, republish these remarks? If they dare not, the community have the right to demand at least, that they shall not wilfully misrepresent them.

From the Pennsylvanian.

Mr. Buchanan And the Committee of the Democratic National Convention.

The following important and interesting correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and the Committee of the late Democratic National Convention, appointed formally to advise him of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, will be read with deep gratification by all patriotic men. The distinguished gentlemen who represented the Convention on the Committee, discharged their duty gracefully and eloquently; and we predict that the reply of Mr. Buchanan will extend and confirm the almost universal confidence which his nomination inspired in the popular heart.

Surrounded as we are with the jarring elements of faction and fanaticism, urgent and eager to combine, not for the sake of the country, but in order that they may the more successfully divide and lacerate the Union, such an exhibition as that furnished in Mr. Buchanan's letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President, assumes a moral dignity, and conveys a political lesson, rendered all the more impressive because standing out in such marked contrast to the low and grovelling policy of our adversaries. He comprehends the whole American people, considers their relations each to the other, and applies to all their rights and their interests, the test of the federal Constitution, and the patriotic pledge to stand by every immunity, that sacred instrument has guaranteed, at every hazard and every sacrifice. His opponents, and our opponents, rely upon other means for success. They invoke one half of the Union to sustain them in a war upon the other half.—They have cast aside the idea of our whole country, and recognize only a portion of it. They are the representives not merely of factions and fragments, but look forward to the day when the country may itself be torn into fragments and factions, in order that it may fall an unresisting prey to its foreign and domestic foes.

We refrain extended comment upon the calm and explicit response of Mr. Buchanan to the letter of the Committee. His countrymen will not fail to receive it as the voice of a patriot whose whole ambition is to serve his country faithfully and well; to build her up to a greater greatness; to widen and deepen the foundations of her nationality, and to fortify her for that peaceful expansion which is sure to answer to the efforts of an enlightened progress. A candidate animated by such purposes cannot seek office by base compliances. He addresses his fellowmen in the language of right reason. He speaks out his opinions without fear, and he proudly leaves the issue with those in whose hands the Constitution has placed it.

Lancaster, June 13th, 1856.

Sir:—The National Convention of the Democratic party, which assembled at Cincinnati, on the first Monday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

We have been directed by the Convention to convey to you this intelligence, and to request you, in their name, to accept the nomination for the exalted trust which the Chief Magistracy of the Union imposes.

The Convention, founding their action upon the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, have announced their views in relation to the chief questions which engage the public mind; and while adhering to the truths of the past, have manifested the policy of the present in a series of resolutions, to which we invoke your attention.

The Convention felt assured, in tendering to you this signal proof of the respect and esteem of your countrymen, that they truly reflect the opinion which the people of the United States, entertain of your eminent character and distinguished public services. They cherish a profound conviction that your elevation to the first office in the Republic, will give a moral guarantee to the country, that the true principles of the Constitution will be asserted and maintained; that the public tranquility will be established; that tumults of faction will be stilled; that our domestic industry will flourish; that our foreign affairs will be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, while the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained in our intercourse with other nations; and, especially, that your public experience and the confidence of your countrymen, will enable you to give effect to Democratic principles, so as to render indissoluble the strong bonds of mutual interest and national glory which unite our confederacy and secure the property of our people.

While we offer to the country our sincere congratulations upon the fortunate auspices of the future, we tender to you, personally, the assurances of the respect and esteem of

Your fellow citizens,

JOHN E. WARD,
W. A. RICHARDSON,
HARRY HIBBARD,
W. B. LAWRENCE,
A. G. BROWN,
JOHN L. MANNING,
JOHN FORSYTH,
W. PRESTON,
J. RANDOLPH TUCKER,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Wheatland, near Lancaster, June 16, 1856.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant informing me officially of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently held at Cincinnati, as the Democratic candidate for the office of President of the United States. I shall not attempt to express the grateful feelings which I entertain towards my Democratic fellow-citizens for having deemed me worthy of this—the highest political honor on earth—an honor such as the people of no other country have the power to bestow. Deply sensible of the vast and varied responsibility attached to the station, especially at the present crisis in our affairs, I have carefully refrained from seeking the nomination either by word or by deed. Now that it has been offered by the Democaatic party, I accept it with diffidence in my own abilities, but with an humble trust, that in the event of my election, I may be enabled to discharge my duty in such a manner as to allay domestic strife, preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations, and promote the best interests of the Republic.

In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people.

It will not be expected that in this answer, I should specially refer to the subject of each of the resolutions; and I shall therefore confine myself to the two topics now most prominently before the people.

And in the first place, I cordially concur in the sentiments expressed by the Convention on the subject of civil and religious liberty. No party founded on religious or political intolerance towards one class of American citizens, whether born in our own or in a foreign land, can long continue to exist in this country. We are all equal before God and the Constitution; and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow citizens, will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.

The agitation on the question of Domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a "finality." The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles, as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

The Nebraska-Kansas Act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-government; declaring it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular Government. Besides, how vain and illusory would any other principle prove in practice in regard to the Territories! This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union and becomes a State, no Constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery, as the case may be, according to its sovereign will and pleasure.

Most happy would it be for the country if this long agitation were at an end. During its whole progress it has produced no practical good to any human being, whilst it has been the source of great and dangerous evils. It has alienated and estranged one portion of the Union from the other, and has even seriously threatened its very existence. To my own personal knowledge, it has produced the impression among foreign nations that our great and glorious confederacy is in constant danger of dissolution. This does us serious injury, because acknowledged power and stability always command respect among nations, and are among the best securities against unjust aggression and in favor of the maintenance of honorable peace.

May we not hope that it is the mission of the Democratic party, now the only surviving conservative party of the country, ere long to overthrow all sectional parties and restore the peace, friendship and mutual confidence which prevailed in the good old time, among the different members of the confederacy. Its character is strictly national, and it therefore asserts no principle for the guidance of the Federal Government which is not adopted and sustained by its members in each and every State. For this reason it is everywhere the same determined foe of all geographical parties, so much and so justly dreaded by the Father of his Country. From its very nature it must continue to exist so long as there is a Constitution and a Union to preserve. A conviction of these truths has induced many of the purest, the ablest and most independent of our former opponents, who have differed from us in times gone by upon old and extinct party issues, to come into our ranks and devote themselves with us to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Under these circumstances, I most cheerfully pledge myself, should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence, constitutionally possessed by the Executive, shall be exerted, in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst.—Let the members of the family abstain from intermeddling with the exclusive domestic concerns of each other, and cordially unite, on the basis of perfect equality among themselves, in promoting the great national objects of common interest to all, and the good work will be instantly accomplished.

In regard to our foreign policy, to which you have referred in your communication,—it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever changing relations with foreign powers. The Federal Government must of necessity exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they may occur; but this under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the people of the United States and the judgment of posterity. You will therefore excuse me for not entering into particulars; whilst I heartily concur with you in the general sentiment, that our foreign affairs ought to be conducted with such wisdom and firmness as to assure the prosperity of the people at home, whilst the interests and honor of our country are wisely but inflexibly maintained abroad. Our foreign policy ought ever to be based upon the principle of doing justice to all nations, and requiring justice from them in return; and from this principle I shall never depart.

Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty; but at the same time, I shall never forget that in case the necessity should arise, which I do not now apprehend, our national rights and national honor must be preserved at all hazards and at any sacrifice.

Firmly convinced that a special Providence governs the affairs of nations, let us humbly implore his continued blessing upon our country, and that he may avert from us the punishment we justly deserve for being discontented and ungrateful whilst enjoying privileges above all nations, under such a Constitution and such a Union as has never been vouchsafed to any other people.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

What his Neighbors say of Him.

It is no matter of trifling consideration and importance that those who know a man best should eulogize him most. More especially is praise to be valued when it is extorted from a political opponent.—The Lancaster Pa. *Express*, a Know-Nothing Republican paper, published in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Buchanan's residence, is compelled to bear testimony to his unbending integrity and blameless life. After a few introductory remarks, the Editor proceeds and says:—

"We knew the man as one of our most respected fellow citizens—a gentleman of unblemished personal integrity and unusually agreeable manners in his social intercourse with all classes. We knew him as a friend of the Poor—as a perpetual benefactor of the poor widows of this city, who, when the piercing blasts of each successive winter brought shrieks of cold, and hunger, and want, in the frail tenements of Poverty, could apply to the "Buchanan Relief Donation" for their annual supply of wood, and sitting down with their orphaned children in the cheerful warmth of a blazing fire, lift their hearts in silent gratitude to God, and teach their little ones to bless the name of James Buchanan. As a citizen, a neighbor, a friend—in a word, as simply James Buchanan, we yielded to no man in the measure of our respect and esteem: and were he still before us as *simply* James Buchanan—as he was a few years, and when he and we occupied the same broad Jeffersonian republican platform—when at least one of the editors of this paper voted with him year after year, the same Democratic ticket—then ours would be the more pleasing duty of supporting instead of our opposing the election of our esteemed fellow citizen and neighbor to the highest office in the gift of the American people, and the highest position of political distinction in the world."

Elopement in High Life.—A beautiful girl bout 17 years of age, daughter of a wealthy and prominent gentleman of this city, recently eloped to Europe with an officer in the late war with Mexico, in which he distinguished himself for his bravery and heroism. He is a man of large fortunes, and before leaving provided bountifully for his family which he left behind. The parents and family friends of the erring girl are plunged in the deepest distress in consquence of her conduct; therefore we forbear from giving her name or that of the individual with whom she has fled the country. She was genteely educated, and possessed all the accomplishments that wealth could bestow. Her every wish was gratified by her doating parents.—*N. Y. Tribune, 5th inst.*

☞ Markets same as last week.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 27, 1856.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE!!!
FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
Canal Commissioner,
GEORGE SCOTT.
Auditor General,
JACOB FRY, JR.
Surveyor General,
TIMOTHY IVES.

THE PRESIDENCY.

☞ Our opponents have now four distinct candidates for the Presidency in the field against James Buchanan. In other words, what was once the *Whig Party*, is now cut up into four sectional *factions*, each warring the other in the most fearful and terrible manner.

No. 1, stands Fillmore and Donelson.
No. 2, N. P. Banks and Wm. F. Johnston.
No. 3, Rowe. F. Stockton and Kenneth Raynor.
No. 4, John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton.

In addition to these NOMINATIONS, all professing to emanate from National Conventions, "SAM HOUSTON" a RENEGADE who took the Know Nothing obligation for the express purpose of being made President (but was not even named in either of the bodies above alluded to) has offered himself as a Volunteer. This state of things leaves the enemies of Democracy in a position to devour each other between this and the day of election!

The Philadelphia News, a rampant Fillmore paper, speaks of the nomination of FREMONT as a transparent and palpable HUMBUG, having not the slightest hope of success, and says the ticket will be sure to meet with certain rebuke from an indignant nation of people!! The Republicans, alias *Abolitionists*, denounce Fillmore in a similar manner, and so all round. Now, at the last Presidential election, when Gen. Scott, the most popular man in the ranks of the opposition, had the field to himself, he carried but six States—and under the existing state of affairs, it is rational to conclude that the enemies of Democracy will not carry a single State in the Union at the approaching election. The few they could carry, *if united*, will be lost to them by the *divisions* growing out of the number of candidates they have placed in nomination. No unprejudiced man, possessing the shade of intellect, can arrive at any other conclusion from the facts as they are now before the world.

Whilst the elements of opposition are thus at war, behold the Democracy united to a man from the centre to the circumference of the nation. Every Democratic Press and the Democracy of every State in the land, all stand firmly upon the same platform, and all are yielding the most enthusiastic support to JAMES BUCHANAN, the unanimous nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. The Democracy, when united, as we now are, have never been defeated. But, in addition to our own strength, thousands of patriotic and intelligent Whigs of the old line, push on the column, and rally firmly under the banner of Democracy. Mr. RENSHAW, an able Lawyer, formerly of St. Louis, and now a resident of Baltimore, a gentleman who, for several years, has visited Bedford, and is, therefore, well known to our people, gave us a good deal of light on this point a few weeks since. It is well known that he has always, heretofore, been an enthusiastic Whig, and was up to the time the Whig leaders sold out to Know Nothingism. Now, he is among the most ardent friends and admirers of JAMES BUCHANAN, and has no doubt of his election by an unprecellented majority. He says the Democratic Party is the only National Party in existence, and the only party worthy the support of the people. We take the liberty of thus alluding to Mr. R. because of his high position in the Whig ranks, and because the boldness with which he spoke, clearly indicated that he had no desire *to conceal his opinions*. We rejoice in such additions to the great Democratic family, and, as we have said before, for every man we have lost by amalgamating with Know Nothingism, we have gained ten conscientious Whigs who have never bowed to such a degradation.

The PEOPLE seem to have had no agency in the movements of the opposition, if we are to judge of others from the manner in which delegations have been gotten up in our County and District, to the late State and National Conventions, in both of which instances the delegates were chosen by some secret movement entirely unknown to the masses, they never having been consulted on the subject. Only a few days since a Know Nothing Convention met in Bedford, but the people have received no intelligence as to its doings, except the outside report that a resolution endorsing the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson was laid on the table. No resolutions—no proceedings—to enlighten the public. It is no wonder, then, that honest voters turn from them with loathing and disgust, and take pleasure in rallying under the glorious Flag of BUCHANAN and DEMOCRACY.

☞ The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian Church of Bedford, on next Sabbath morning. Rev. Mr. Sample will be assisted on the solemn occasion by Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Chambersburg. Preaching on Saturday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and also on Monday at the same hour.

☞ Rev. Mr. Phelps, the late Presiding Elder on this District, is expected to preach in the M. E. Church of Bedford on next Sabbath morning. His numerous friends will rejoice to hear of his intended visit, for he is emphatically a *favorite* with our people.

☞ The Democratic County Convention assembled in Bedford on Tuesday last, and placed in nomination a Ticket to be supported by the Democracy at the next election. The proceedings will appear in the next Gazette.

☞ It is the intention of the Democracy to hold one, two, or three meetings in every Township in Bedford County, between this and the election, as circumstance may require, and it is expected that every man will be prepared to do his whole duty, in pushing forward the cause of Buchanan and Democracy.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

☞ Visitors in search of pleasant summer quarters are respectfully referred to the advertisement of W. F. BABCOCK, Esq. the accomplished Proprietor of the "Fayette Springs," a pleasant and fashionable resort. Mr. B. was formerly connected with the EXCHANGE HOTEL at Hollidaysburg, and is extensively known and admired for his urbanity and courteous deportment. No man in the State is better qualified to take charge of such an establishment, and we trust he may meet with ample encouragement.

EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.

☞ We were present on Friday last at an Examination and Exhibition of the Rainsburg Male and Female Seminary, under the control of Rev. Mr. Pollock and his accomplished Lady, and take great pleasure in saying that the effic ency exhibited in every department of the Institution was of a character to reflect honor upon any School and any Community. Although the enterptize is in its infancy, yet the *system* of doing things would indicate to a stranger that it was a school of long standing. Among the students we noticed many young Gentlemen and Ladies who are destined to become "bright and shining lights" in the intellectual world, a fact which forced itself upon the judgement of all who listened to their examination.

The Principal is a gentleman of fine acquirements, and possesses that practical knowledge of teaching, which enables him to impart to others the thorough education he has so carefully treasured in his own person.

In the evening an "*Exhibition*" took place, before a crowded audience. It consisted of Dialogues, Speeches, and Music by the Choir, and gave entire satisfaction to all. Some of the speaking by the young gentlemen was really eloquent as well as amusing in a high degree—whilst a dialogue by the young Ladies was the best thing of the kind we have witnessed for a long time.

The Seminary is handsomely located, presents a clean and neat appearance, and is well arranged for the comfort and convenience of the pupils. It is surrounded by a number of the most beautiful farms in Bedford County, and is in the immediate vicinity of a very pleasant village.

The view from the windows of the building, is such as any man or woman of taste would love to look upon—and the society is as good as can be found any where. The people of that community cannot too highly appreciate the benefits to be derived from the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary," and they should prize it as of more real value than a dozen of the richest gold mines of California. Let parents give their children a liberal education, and the farms will follow just as certainly as that water finds its level.

Among the gentlemen in attendance at the examination we were pleased to meet with Rev. J. A. Coleman, President of the Institution, of Flintstone, Md.—Rev. George W. Bouse and Rev. Wm. H. Stevens, of Bloody Run—and Rev. James Whiteside, of Cumberland Valley.

To persons at a distance who may desire to send their children to a good Institution in a pleasant and moral community, we would say, don't overlook the Institution we have been speaking of.

Sunday School Celebration.

☞ We issue the *Gazette* one day in advance of the usual time, to enable the young gentlemen of the office to participate in a Celebration of the Sunday School attached to the M. E. Church, which takes place on Thursday, 26th inst., in anticipation of the 4th of July. The School is in a flourishing condition, under its worthy and attentive Superintendent, Mr. Samuel Shuck, and, we have no doubt the procession, dialogues, recitations, &c., &c., will be highly creditable to all concerned in the management of the School. We presume an address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. Gibson, which, of course, will be full of interest.

MONUMENT TO JAMES BUCHANAN.

Already a few of the most shameless and licentious opposition presses have raised the cry of "ten cent wages." They have done this to prejudice laboring men against the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Democratic party has always been the guardian of the interests of the poor. It was to preserve the liberties and protect the rights of the poor, that Gen. Jackson battled with the rich aristocrats of the country for the overthrow of the United States Bank. In that memorable and glorious struggle, the Hero of New Orleans was ably supported by James Buchanan. Will any one believe that a co-laborer with Jackson in that great *battle for the poor* subsequently advocated "ten cent wages?" The thing is impossible.—None are stupid enough to believe it, though there are a few who are so knavish as to assert it.

But we did not mean to write about wages, either high or low, when we penned the caption of this article. We meant to write about a monument which James Buchanan raised to himself a number of years ago, and which is a crushing refutation of the "low wages" slander. Would that men of wealth would stud the whole country over with just such Monuments as that which James Buchanan has raised to himself. How much suffering would be alleviated—how many stricken hearts would be made glad—how the poor would rejoice.

In every community there are indigent females who eke out a scanty livelihood by the labor of their hands. Many are widows with small children dependant upon them for bread. Their lot is hard at any season of the year, and when the rigors of winter come upon them, their sufferings are frequently severe. Poorly fed and poorly clad, and living in uncomfortable tenements, in extremest misery they shiver through the long and dreary winter without fuel to keep them warm—with scarce enough to cook their scanty meal.

Lancaster city had her proportion of destitute women and children. James Buchanan saw their sufferings, and he resolved to do something to alleviate them. He gave in trust to the Councils of the City the sum of *Five Thousand Dollars*, requiring them to safely invest the same and annually forever thereafter apply the interest to the purchase of fuel for the destitute females of Lancaster. The trust was accepted, and the very next autumn an enormous pile of Wood arose in the public square. From that pile of wood the poor were supplied with fuel; and when the first disappeared, another was reared in its place. If the Spring finds it exhausted, the autumn sees it replaced. And thus it will go on until the last trump shall sound!

That pile of Wood, reared by his munificence, is James Buchanan's Monument. It is rough and unpolished, and no pompous inscription is wrought upon its side. Its architect lives to receive the thanks of the recipients of his bounty, and when he dies his epitaph will be written in their hearts. Generation after generation will grow up and pass away, and still the widow and the orphan will bless the noble charity of James Buchanan. The proud monuments of conquerors who have deluged the world with blood will fall to the ground and crumble to dust, but the unpretending Monument erected by James Buchanan will endure to the End of Time.

Poor man, if a malicious opponent of the Democratic party endeavors to prejudice you against the Democratic candidate by crying "low wages," ask him whether he has ever given five thousand dollars to keep those who are compelled to work at low wages from freezing. Tell him you know where to find a Monument to James Buchanan's Charity, and *ask him to point to his.*—*Chambersburg Valley Spirit.*

Postscript.

Democratic Ticket.

☞The Democratic County Convention assembled at the Court-House on last Tuesday at 1 o'clock, P. M. and organized by appointing Hon. JOB MANN President. Every Township in the County was fully represented, and a more intelligent set of men never convened in Bedford on a similar occasion. They bring such news from their respective townships as to leave no doubt that the whole democratic ticket in Bedford county will be elected by a handsome majority. The name of BUCHANAN operates upon the masses like a charm, and our friends every where exhibit the most unbounded enthusiasm. We have only room this week to give the TICKET, which is one of the best and strongest ever presented to the people for their suffrage.

County Surveyor—WM. M. HALL.
District Attorney—G. H. SPANG.
Associate Judge—A. J. SNIVELY.
Commissioner—H. J. BRUNER, (3 years.)
" CADWALADER EVANS, (1 yr.)
Poor Director—GEORGE ELDER.
Auditor—HENRY B. MOCK, (3 years.)
" THOS. W. HORTON, (2 years.)

The Convention adjourned with tremendous cheers for BUCHANAN and the whole ticket.

Happy Results.

The New York *Express* says:—When the practice of inhalation for the treatment of consumption was first established here, by Dr. Robert Hunter, of this city, and its success and availability strongly advocated in the leading journals, the assertion was made by Dr. Hunter that "if every case of consumption in this city were placed under judicious treatment by inhalation, within two years the mortality from this disease would be diminished one half."

The opponents of the new principle of local application of vapor for the cure of disease of the lungs, appealed accordingly to the bill of mortality, predicting the most discouraging consequences from the wide prevalence which the new system had suddenly gained. After a careful examination of facts in connection with the system, we ventured to give our voice, with others, in favor of its fair trial. We are accordingly, rejoiced to see the repeated assurances of every good result to the afflicted, from what appears to be the broadest basis of judging in the premises, of the results.

Dr. Hunter in answering the appeal to the bills of mortality, regularly published in his journal, the *Medical Specialist*, points out a further decrease in the deaths from consumption in New York, reaching now to the extent of thirty-one per cent decrease for a comparison of the three months just past, with the corresponding quarters of the previous years. For the three months ending March, 1854, the number of deaths from this disease are given as 843; for March 1855, the number was 766; and for March 1856, the number is 580, a decrease of two hundred and sixty-three, or more than one-third.

HAVE YOU SEEN SAM?—Last year about this time, *Sam* was a very important fellow, *in his own estimation*. He put on pompous airs; with his forefingers stuck between the buttons of his vest, he swaggered about with a knowing look and very consequential shake of the head. But, oh! what a change one short year has produced in Sam's prospects! Poor fellow! he has come out at the little end of the horn. He undertook to do a large business upon his own wits, and failed for the want of stocks. He thought he was fooling the world, but has just discovered that he was making a fool of himself. But where is Sam? No one knows: like his ancestor Cain, he is a fugitive and a vagabond on the earth; and if every one that findeth him does not slay him, it is because no one considers him worth killing. If a man meets him in the streets, he turns his head, holds his nose, and passes by on the other side. It is said that Sam is found in Congress, sitting and voting with the Black Republicans. In Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut he is so much like the abolitionists that one cannot be distinguished from the other.—In many of the Southern States, Sam is nowhere. Sheriffs, with a posse and track dog, have not been able to find him; and it is reported that he has gone to Canada on the underground railroad. The fate of poor Sam should be a warning to all fast young men, who imagine they can manage the world by false-hood, tomfoolery, and humbug. Time generally discloses the fact that they are the green horns, and whilst they think they are fooling the world, they are only acting the part of a clown for the world's amusement.—*Georgia Federal Union*.

Fayette Springs.

This highly agreeable and attractive Mountain resort, has been leased by the subscriber. New buildings and improvements for recreation, amusement, and bathing, in process of erection during the past, will be ready for the accommodation of visitors the present season. The purifying and healing properties of the waters of these springs have been fully tested by chemical analysis, and the experience of individuals proves their efficacy.

THEY NEVER FAIL TO CURE

Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by freely drinking the water and eruptions by bathing and external applications of the deposite of the stream.—These waters are chalybeate of iron, with portions of Magnesia and Salts. In addition to the elevated, healthful and pleasant mountain location of these Springs, they are in the midst of classic ground—wild, romantic, and picturesque scenery—caverns, cataracts and cascades. Within a circuit of four or five miles are FOUR NECESSITY,

Washington's First Battle Field,

Washington's Spring and Meadows, which he owned to the day of his death—Dunbars Camp—Braddock and Jumonville's Graves—Delancy's Cave—Ohio Pyle and Cucumber Falls and the Cascades of Meadow Run—easy of access on horseback or in vehicles to be had at the Springs. The streams and woods abound in Trout and Game, affording a rich field for the *disciples of Walton and Nimrod*.

Situate within five minutes walk of the National Road, with regular daily lines of stages passing East and West connecting with Pittsburg Steamboats at Brownsville and with the cars of Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road at Connellsville, render these springs convenient of access in a short day ride from Cumberland and Pittsburgh.

The advantages of our location—our moderate charges, earnest desire and the exertions we will use to give entire satisfaction, and to make our guests comfortable, we hope will not fail to render the *Fayette Springs* one of the most popular and agreeable summer resorts in the country. The present lessee has been employed at the Springs during several seasons in the capacity of Superintendent, and he flatters himself that his experience in this and other public houses, will not fail in being useful to himself, and in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of his patrons.

Persons wishing to engage rooms or to make further inquiry will please address the proprietor at Fayette Springs P. O. or at Uniontown, Fayette County, Penna.

W. F. BABCOCK.

June 27, 1856—6t.

Burning of the Steamboat City of Newark.

Four Lives Lost—Remainder of the Passengers Rescued.—The burning, on Tuesday morning of the steam ferry boat City of Newark, plying between New York city and Newark, N. J., in the bay of Robin's Reef, was rather a frightful affair, and came near being a very serious one. She had on board about seventy-five passengers, and great confusion and consternation psevailed. There was a quantity of tar on board, which soon caught fire, and accelerated the destruction of the boat, and increased the fright and confusion among the passengers. Fortunately the steam tugs Achilles and Commodore, and the steamboat Thomas Hunt, were in her vicinity, and immediately went to her relief. By the aid of the captains and crews of these steamers nearly all the passengers were taken off and landed in safety. From various statements, however, it appears certain that one woman, and probably two others and a child, were drowned.

Capt. Gedney, of the Achilles, says:

"When he reached her he boarded, putting the bow of the tug on her starboard quarter: upon this portion of the boat there were mostly women and children, who were almost unmanageable from fright and suffering, some having their eyebrows burnt off, others their hat strings, and some their hats burned and hair singed; they were tumbled over the bows into the tug very unceremoniously: some of the crew of the tug took the small boat and assisted all they could in the rescue of those on the forward part of the steamer. The only accident was with those in the small boat, which, owing to the rush of people, was once capsized, and all who were in her turned into the water, three or four of whom, Captain Gedney thinks, were drowned—a man, two children and a woman—though he is unable to state positively as to any; that is the impression of those who were by."

A lady passenger who was on board with her little boy says:

"Everything was in the wildest confusion.—The stern of the boat was so crowded that in order to escape the flames I was obliged to climb over the railing and walk along the edge of the boat outside, holding myself on by the railing and holding my boy at the same time. By this time the awning on the upper deck had caught fire, and the cinders were dropping down upon us. My dress was badly burned. Just before the Thomas Hunt reached us a boat had been lowered, and I saw several men and two women jump into it. The boat immediately capsized, and I think both of the women were drowned. One of them was a stout Irish woman, and the other a young lady in a pink dress. An old gentleman, whose name is Samuel Powers, a farmer from Westmoreland county, was rescued by Capt. White, of the Thomas Hunt, just as he was sinking the third time. The railing of our boat to which the cable was fastened, came near giving way; and if it had, there must have been a great loss of life, as the passengers were all crowding up against it, preparing to jump on board the Thomas Hunt."

Charles Runels, one of the hands on board, stated that a woman tried to jump into the little boat, and fell in the water, whereupon he leaped in to save her, and was dragged to the bottom. He succeeded in rising with her to the surface of the water, but was dragged back again, and almost drowned, so that he had to tear himself from her to save his own life.

The burning steamer was then towed to the Jersey flats, where she now lies sunk in about 15 feet of water. The boat cost about $15,000, and is insured for only $5,000.

Walking upon Railroads Tracks.—A person who walks upon a Railroad track but slightly apprehends the danger of his position. He imagines that he can step out of the way upon the approach of the train, but there are now, unfortunately, too many instances upon record of the fallacy of the supposition. A strong instance of this kind lately occurred at Boston.—The engineer of a train running at the ordinary speed, discoverd ahead a woman upon the track, with a child in her arms. The alarm whistle was blown, but she did not move from her position, and then the brakes were so effectually applied that the train was brought to a stand-still at about ten feet from her. When she was reached, she was crouching down with her child clasped in her arms, and appeared to be incapable of any effort for her own safety as if struck suddenly with paralysis.

☞We had a delightful rain on last Sabbath night and Monday morning, which has revived every thing in the earth, and given us hopes of an abundant harvest, and plenty of vegetables. The weather has been excessively hot for a few days, and visitors are beginning to make their appearance among us.

MARRIED:

On the 12th inst. by Rev. J. N. Kunkleman, Mr. Nathaniel Vore, to Miss Elizabeth Hull, all of Schellsburg.

On Thursday 29th May last by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. Mahlon Penrose, of St. Clair Township, to Miss Mary Hammond of Bedford Township.

On Thursday June 19th, by J. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. William Kelleher, to Miss Rebecca Mently, all of St. Clair Township.

TO THE FARMERS.

The undersigned informs the farmers of Bedford and adjoining counties, that he has made arrangements by which he can furnish, to those desiring, the latest improved and best *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS* of the day, embracing Scott's "Little Giant" Corn and Cob Grinder, guaranteed to grind from 8 to 15 bushels of feed per hour with one horse—Potts' Corn Stalk Cutter and Crasher, warranted to cut from 120 to 160 bushels of feed per hour—Hay and Straw Cutters, in variety—Wheat Drills and Corn Shellers, which are unsurpassed for cheapness and quality—Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cider-mills, &c. &c. In short, every utensil used in or about a farm. Wishing to avoid all imposition, each machine sold by him will be warranted to work as represented, or *no sale;* and, as these machines are procured in most cases directly from the Patentees and Manufacturers, the purchaser will be secure in the right of using.

Prices will be as moderate, and, in some instances, less than the same machines can be procured *singly* from the Manufacturer.

As the demand is very great for the two first named machines, orders should be given soon by those wishing to purchase.

WILLIAM HARTLEY.

June 20, 1856—6m.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, to distribute the money in the hands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., assignee of James K. Hallam, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Monday the 7th day of July, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend of they see proper.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*

June 20, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of Joseph Dull, Esq., administrator of the estate of Joseph Nedrow, deceased, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 8th day of July, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties can attend if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*

June 20, 1856.

NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the County of Bedford, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of Jesse Blackburn, guardian of Jesse Rouser, now deceased, and to report an account, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 10th day of July, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties can attend if they see proper.

JNO. P. REED, *Auditor.*

June 20, 1856.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, low, a fine toned Vienna Rosewood Piano Forte.

SAM'L. BROWN.

June 20, 1856.

ATTENTION BLUES.

The Cumberland Valley Blues will meet at Bedford on the 4th of July next, at 6 o'clock, A. M. with Summer uniform and twenty four rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn out is expected. By order of the Captain.

JOHN SIMONS, O. S.

June 20, 1856.

MRS. E. GOODZEIT,

MILLINER, BEDFORD PA.

IS prepared to furnish Ladies and Misses with every variety of SPRING AND SUMMER BONNETS, on the most favorable terms. She has just received from the City a large and elegant assortment of Bonnets, Flats, &c., which she is prepared to trim so as to suit the taste of the purchaser. She keeps constantly on hand Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Flounces, Laces, and all other trimmings, to which she respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity. She also keeps Bonnets ready trimmed. From long experience in the business, she feels satisfied that she can please all who favor her with their custom, both as to style and price. Thankful for the flattering encouragement heretofore received, she asks a continuance of the patronage of the public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856—1y.

Notice

To all whom it may concern. On the 4th of June, inst., I bought at Constable's sale of William Weisel's property, two ten-plate stoves, one settee, one parlor stove, two half round parlor tables, one bureau, two bedsteads with bedding, and six chairs, which I am going to leave in the possession of Mrs. William Weisel, at my pleasure.

June 13, 1856. MICHAEL WISEL.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, administrators of the Estate of John Lafferty, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of July next, a valuable tract of land, late the property of said deceased, situate in Juniata Township, containing 235 acres and 88 perches of patented land, about 75 acres cleared and under cultivation, with a Log House and Log Barn thereon erected, and an apple orchard theron, also an excellent Spring of water at the door; adjoining lands of William Frazier, Isaac Cochenour's heirs and others. This is a very desirable property, and will be positively sold, and on easy terms; to wit: One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest thereof to be paid her annually, and the principle at her death, to the heirs of said deceased,—One third thereof to be paid in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest; to be secured by judgment notes, or bonds and mortgage. Reasonable attendance will be given, and for further particulars, persons desirous of purchasing, are referred to John P. Reed, Esq., of Bedford, and to the subscribers.

JOSIAH MILLER,
JOHN LAFFERTY,
Administrators.

June 13, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 2d day of August next, a part of the Real Estate of Christian Mock, deceased, situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of Nicholas Lyons, Moses Dubbs, E. L. Anderson, Esq., and others, containing about 30 acres on the South side of the main tract.

This place is valuable, and may be desirable to those whom it adjoins.

Terms:—Cash, at the confirmation of sale on the 1st day of Sept, 1856.

JOHN S. HOLSINGER,
one of the Executors.

June 13, 1856.

ATTENTION.

The Bedford Riflemen will meet at their usual place of training on the 4th of July next, at 6 o'clock A. M, with summer uniform and twenty-four rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn out is requested.

By order of the Captain.

WM. RITCHEY,
June 13th, 1856. O. S.

FISH.—20 barrels large fat mackerel, and 1 Tierce New Salmon, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HATS.—Mens' Panama, Leghorn, and Braid Hats; also boys and childrens hats, for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the name of Weisel & Co., in the Carriage making and Blacksmithing business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late Firm will be attended to by Michael & John G. Weisel, who will collect the outstanding notes and accounts and pay the debts.

WM. WEISEL,
MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

May 27, 1856.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the Carriage-making, and Blacksmithing business, under the name and firm of WEISEL & Co. We will endeavour by promptness, attention, and the character of our work, to merit and obtain a fair share of custom.—Our stand is the one heretofore occupied by Weisel & Foster, immediately East of town.

MICHAEL WEISEL,
JOHN WEISEL.

June 6, 1856—3m.

The best collection of Glees ever Published.

TIP-TOP GLEE AND CHORUS BOOK.

A new and choice collection of Copyrights never before harmonized, and many of the Gems of Modern German and Italian Composers, arranged in a familiar style, and adapted to the use of Glee Clubs, Singing Classes, and the Family Circle, by C. JARVIS and J. A. GETZE.

This work contains a great number of new and favorite songs, harmonized in a style adapted to general purposes, while many of the gems of Mendelsshon, Abt. Kuchen, and other celebrated composers, are presented in an original form. The great variety of musical compositions here introduced, eminently adapts it to the taste and capacity of the Singing School, the Glee Club and the Family Circle.

☞Price one dollar.

Just published by Lee & Walker, No. 188 Chesnut street, and J. B. Lippincot & Co., No. 20 North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

☞Sample copies will be sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $1.

May 16, 1856—4m.

THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE CO.,
OF LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Insures Detached Buildings, Stores, Merchandize, Farm Property, and other Buildings, and their contents, at moderate rates. Capital, $300,000. Charter Perpetual.

DIRECTORS.—Hon. John J. Pearce, John B. Hall, Charles A. Mayer, Charles Crist, Peter Dickinson, Hon. G. C. Harvey, T. T. Abrams, D. J. Jackman, W. White, Thos. Kitchen.

HON. G. C. HARVEY, Pres.
T. T. ABRAMS, Vice Pres.
THOS. KITCHEN, Sec'y.

REFERENCES.—Samuel H. Lloyd, A. A. Winegardner, L. A. Mackey, A. White, James Quiggle, John W. Maynard, Hon. Simon Cameron, Thos. Bowman, D. D., Wm. Vanderbelt, Wm. Fearon, Dr. J. S. Crawford, A. Updegraff, James Armstrong, Hon. Wm. Bigler.

A. S. RUSSELL,
Ag't for Bedford and Fulton Counties.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—1y.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.

May 16, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE undersigned have just opened their usual supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

and will take pleasure in showing them, to all who may favor us with a call. Great bargains will be offered for Cash, and all kinds of Country produce—or to punctual customers, a credit of six months will be given.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 2, 1856.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY the 1st day of August next, the Real Estate of Christian Anderson, deceased, situate in St Clair township, adjoining lands of Keeffe's heirs, Jos. Ferguson, Peter Long, John Cessna, Esq., and others, containing 93 acres or thereabouts, and having thereon erected a two Story Log House, Log Barn and Log Spring House, also an apple orchard theron.

Terms:—Cash at the confirmation of sale on the 1st Sept. 1856.

JANE MOORHEAD,
Executrix.

June 13, 1856.

ATTENTION.

The Bloody Run Blues will meet at their usual place of training on the Fourth of July next, at half past 8 o'clock A. M., with summer uniform and twelve rounds of blank cartridge. A full turn out is requested.

By order of the Captain.

J. J. BARNDOLLAR,
June 13, 1856. O. S.

"The mind's the standard of the man
So poets do suppose,
But the standard of the GENTLEMAN
Is neat, well-fitting CLOTHES."

Then wend your way to East Pitt street,

[Here the Poet "stuck,"] and stepped into C. LOYER'S Fashionable Emporium, and obtained a suit of elegant clothes, at a low figure.

Public Sale of Bounty Land Warrant.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold by public vendue, at the house of Henry Fluck in Woodberry, on Friday the 4th of July next, a Bounty Land Warrant for 120 acres. No. 37, 228, granted to Abel Griffith on the 11th day of Dec., 1855. Terms Cash, or confirmation of Sale by

JOHN B. LONGNECKER,
Adm'r of Abel Griffith, dec'd.

June 6, 1856.

☞NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S CELEBRATED Tetter Wash, is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the Skin. It is so infallable a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficent to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle, For sale at Dr. B. F. Reamer's Bedford. April 25, 1856-1y.

☞A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats; but, if after a few doses you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for nought. It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement.

Great Cure of Piles.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 12th, 1855.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of "*Hoofland's German Bitters.*" For a number of years I have been sorely and severely afflicted with a pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the *Piles*, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the *German Bitters*, I did so, using in connexion, for the *Piles*, your *Spikenard Ointment*, and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all the afflicted to use your valuable medicines, &c.

Respectfully yours, MARGARET REPSHER,
No. 45 Plum street, Camden, N. J.

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia.

See advertisement.

IMPORTANT ADVICE.—To have a teazing cough or cold, with a perpetual dripping from the nose and soreness of the breast and lungs is truly annoying, and such of our readers who may be afflicted in that way, we would say go to Rupp's store and buy a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and you will be relieved of a great deal of suffering, and probably saved from some more formidable lung disease.

FISHING TACKLE AND GUNS.

THE subscribers call attention to their stock of Fish Hooks and Tackle of every description. Cane Reeds, Sea Grass, Trout Flies, Lines, &c. Also, Fine English and German Guns, Revolving Pistols, Percussion Caps and Sporting Apparatus generally.

For sale at lowest CASH PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN M. HEYBERGER & BRO.
No. 47 North Second St. Philadelphia.

May 16, 1856—3m.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, George Replogle, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz: One tract of land situate in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County, being the Mansion tract, adjoining lands of Samuel Buck, Jacob Stuckey, and others, containing one hundred and sixty acres and allowance, with appurtenances.

Also, one other tract of land in same Township, adjoining the Mansion tract, lands of David Dihz, and others, containing one hundred and eighteen acres and allowance, with the appurtenances.

Also, one other tract of land in South Woodberry township, County aforesaid, adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Benjamin Yoders, and others, containing about ninety acres more or less, and allowance, with the appurtenances, now in the occupancy of Henry Eversole.

Also the one undivided half part of a tract of Land in the said township, of South Woodberry, adjoining lands of John Hoffman, Daniel Replogle, and others, containing in the whole tract one hundred and fifty seven acres, and allowance, with the appurtenances, now in the occupancy of petitioner, Henry Smith, who owns the other half part thereof.

Also, One other tract of land in same township, being Mountain land, adjoining Dr. Wm. Reeds heirs, and other Mountain land, containing about eighty acres, more or less, with appurtenances, leaving a widow Polly Replogle, and Ten children, to wit: Jacob Replogle, the eldest son, residing in Jefferson county, Iowa; George B. Replogle; David a minor, for whom Charles Oellig has been appointed Guardian; Hannah B. intermarried with Henry Smith, petitioner; Ellizabeth Replogle; Mary intermarried with Jacob Gruber, who have lately removed to the State of Iowa; Barbara intermarried with Thomas S. Holsinger; Sarah intermarried with Henry Eversole; Nancy intermarried with Epharim Longenecker, yet in her minority, and for whom the said Ephraim Longenecker is guardian, and Sarah also a minor for whom Hon. Joseph B. Noble, Esq., has been appointed Guardian; all of whom reside in Bedford County, except Jacob, Elizabeth, and Mary, said Jacob and Mary, residing as above stated, and said Elizabeth residing in Wayne County, Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 30th day of June next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford. }
June 6, 1856. }

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Jacob Albright, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford County, deceased, died seized of the following real estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing fifty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Albright, James Mittingly, Thomas J. Porter, and Philip Devore. Leaving the following named heirs and legal representatives to wit:

Jacob who is now dead, and whose interest in said estate has been sold by his Administrator to John Stutz, residing on the premises, in Londonderry township, Bedford county, Lydia intermarried with said John Stutz, residing in said Township, and Eve, petitioner, residing in Northampton Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Notice is thefefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partition, or Valuation to me direbted, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

HUGH MOORE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
June 6, 1856. }

MORE

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned has just returned home from the Eastern Cities with a large stock of Summer Goods, and is now exhibiting

AT CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Summer Goods, comprising a great variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, which consists in part of black and fancy Silks, Challi, Lawns, DeLaines, Madonna Cloths, Alpacas, Debege, Mantillas, &c., &c. Also a great variety of black and fancy Cloths and Cassimeres. Linen and Cottonade for Gentlemen and Boys' wear.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & BONNETS.

Groceries—Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Shad, Herring and Mackerel, Bacon, Queensware, Hardware, Brooms, Buckets, Churns, &c.

The above stock consists of every article usually kept in store—all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or approved produce.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

June 13, 1856. G. W. RUPP.

DAGUERREOTYPES
AND AMBROTYPES.

READER have you ever heard of GETTYS' inimitable Daguerreotypes? If not go at once to his Saloon and see for yourself; and if you want a likeness of yourself or friends, as true as Nature and Art combined can make it, that is the place to get it. If you want a picture put up in the most approved style and of the best materials—or, in short, if you want the worth of your money in a splendid Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, go to

GETTYS,

as he is the only Artist in Bedford County who can take the new style of Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

He spares no pains to give full satisfaction, and permits no picture to go out until he is confident that it will do so. Having just returned from the East, he is in possession of all the late improvements in the Art, and can assure his patrons that he can furnish them with a style of pictures not taken by any other person in the County.

Rooms at the "Exchange Building," or Odd Fellows Hall, immediately above the store of Mr. A. B. Cramer.

T. R. GETTYS, JR.

June 6, 1856.

NEW STCRE.

And New Goods.

Mrs. AGNIS SAUPP would announce to her friends and the public that she has opened a Dry Goods Store in the room occupied as the Post office, where she has just received and opened a handsome assortment of new style Spring and Summer goods, embracing in part, Black and Fancy Silks, French and Flounced Lawns, of all prices, Shallies and Braze Delains, Curtain Drapery, of all prices, Wool De Lains, of all Colors, Cambrick and Swiss muslins, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Edgings, and Insertings, Ladies and Misses Shoes, together with a little of almost everything to be found in Dry Goods Stores.

She has also on hand, a large and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, which will be sold low, in order to close out this branch of business. She hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public. Purchasers will please call and examine for themselves.

April 11, 1856.

LATEST NEWS!

PEACE DECLARED AND NO MISTAKE!!!

Great Arrival

Of Foreign and Domestic Goods!

At The Colonade Store, Bedford, Pa.

All ye in want of SPRING GOODS, call and see as choice an assortment, and as *Cheap* as ever brought to Bedford. I pride myself in showing and selling Goods to Visitors. Call and see my

Cloths	Borazes	Glassware
Cassimeres	Barage Delaines	Queensware
Cashmeres	Fancy Silks	Hardware
Jeans	Black Silks	Groceries
Sattinetts	Vestings	Snuff
Tweeds	Marseilles	Tobacco &
Cambletts	Brilliants	General
Checks	Hosiery	Furnishing
Tickings	Ladies' Kids	and all other articles
Drills and	Gent's do	kept in a
Bagging,	Emb. Table covers	Store for
Ducks'	Linen do	public ac-
Calicoes	Shoes and Boots	commoda-
Lawns	for Ladies & Gents	tion.
Counter-	Boys & Girls	
panes and	Hats and	
Muslins	Bonnets.	

The subscriber will be happy to meet his friends, and is satisfied he will be able to please.

JACOB REED.

April 25, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of Rupp & Oster are respectfully and earnestly requested to make immediate payment. The books are in the hands of G. W. Rupp, for collection, and must positively be closed. Our friends who are in arrears will please consult their interest by attending to this notice at once and not put us under the unpleasant necessity of making them pay costs.

Bedford, May 16, 1856—2m.

PATENT
WASHING MACHINE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford County, that they have purchased the patent for the above Machine, from the patentee, (C. Hollinsworth, State of Indiana,) and are now prepared to manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, the Floating Ball or Knuckle Washing Machine, at St. Clairsville.

This Machine works well, and a girl of fourteen years, can perform the largest Washing in a very short time, and the amount of clothes and soaps saved in a year, will pay for the Machine. Everybody should have one of these Machines.

Some of the citizens of St. Clairsville have tried it, and can testify to what we have said concerning it.

D. C. WETSELL,
D. R. KOONS.

June 6, 1856.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having entered into partnership in the mercantile Business, would announce to their friends and the public in general that they have just returned from the East and are now opening and exhibiting in the store room formerly occupied by Elias M. Fisher, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of DRESS GOODS of the very latest style, Brilliants, Lawns, Alpacca, plain and figured Delaines, all colors, black and fancy Silks, Muslin from a fip up, bleached and unbleached; Prints from a fip up, Shallies, summer Shawls and Mantillas, Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinetts; a large assortment of mens and boys summer wear from 12 cents up; a great variety of Marseilles Vestings, all colors; cotton Chain, Hosiery in great variety, N. W. Collars from 3 cents up; silk and linen Handkerchiefs; also a large assortment of mens and boys summer Hats, Boots and Shoes in great variety, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of the best GROCERIES, such as super Golden Syrup, N. O. and sugar-house Molasses, Rio Coffee, N. O. Clarified, Geanulated, and steam Sugars, Teas, Spices, Chocolate, Essence Coffee, Tobacco, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Queensware and Glassware, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved Produce. We respectfully invite all in search of bargains to give us a call. Our goods will be shewn with pleasure whether purchased or not.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, April 18, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!

C. LOVER,

Merchant Tailor,

Takes this method of anouncing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, and strangers visiting the place, that he has just received at his old stand in Bedford, next door west of the Bedford Hotel, the richest assortment of Cloths, &c., he has ever yet offered to the public, and to which he invites the attention of purchasers, satisfied that he can accommodate, both as to price and quality, all who favor him with a call. He has a Superior article of cloth, for boy's clothing, which he can sell so low as to astonish those who examine its quality.

☞Garments, of every description, in his line, made to order on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞He would direct attention to the following list, as comprising some of the leading articles to be found in his establishment:

Blk. Cloths, ranging in price from $2,50 to $9,00 per yard;
Blue Cloths;
Olive Browns & Greens;
Blk. Casimeres;
" Doe-Skins;
French Fancy Casimeres;
Linen Drillings;
Plain & Figured Grenadiens;
Superior article of Blk. Satin;
Velvets;
Marseilles Vestings;
Buff Cassimeres;
A fine article of Shirts, latest style;
Lisle thread under Shirts & drawers;
Cotton " "
Shirt collars latest style;
Lawn Cravats;
Blk. Silk "
White Linen Hand'fs;
Summer Stocks;
Superior article of French Suspenders;
Blk. Kid Gloves;
Fancy Colored Kid Gloves;
Silk "
Lisle thread "

and all other articles usually kept by Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing stores.

Bedford, May 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.

MRS. SARAH E. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford that she has just received and opened, at her store in Bedford, the most elegant assortment of

DRESS GOODS

ever brought to the place, embracing Silks, Crapes, Challies, Lawns, Berages, plain and figured Suisses, French and Domestic Ginghams, Suisse and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings, Bonnets, Parasols, Shawls and Mantillas of the latest and most elegant styles. Gloves, Mitts, Hose, Undersleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, and Ladies, Misses, and Childrens Gaiters, Boots, and Shoes, in great variety. In brief, her entire stock has been selected with the greatest care, and is general enough to please the tastes of all, whether plain or gay. Please call and judge for yourselves.

May 16, 1856.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and the public in general, that he has removed his HARDWARE STORE to the new building second door west of the Bedford Hotel, where he has just received and opened an extensive assortment of Hardware, embracing almost every article in that line of business. His stock of SADDLERY is of the best quality, and was selected with great care. He would respectfully invite all in want of articles in the Hardware line, to give him a call, satisfied that he can please all who do so.

JOHN ARNOLD.

May 13, 1856.

Machine Cards.

The subscriber is still engaged in the manufacturing of Superior Machine Cards for Cotton and Wollen Factories. The best quality of Leather and Wire used in making the above, and after an experience of twenty-five years, is prepared to warrant them equal to any made in this country. I am also making superior Leather Bands, cemented and copper riveted, the stretch taken out by powerful machinery.—Elevator Straps for Grist Mills also.

Leather Hose of superior quality, made as above.

JOHN H. HASKELL,
No. 33 South Eutaw Street,
Baltimore, Md.

May 16, 1856-2m.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing on my farm—either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending without respect to persons. WM. CHENOWETH.

Bedford Township, April 25, 1856.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

The Wonder of the Age!—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT is warranted to cure Cholera, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Tooth ache, Head ache, and Pains of all kinds or no pay. Great cure of Rheumatism. Capt. COMSTOCK, of the steamer Baltic (Collins line,) was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism in a few days by Dr. Tobias' celebrated Venitian Liniment. Case of Cholera. Mr. J Wright of the Firm of J. Wright & Co. of No. 116 Chartree St. New. Orleans, was immediately cured of an attack of Cholera by Tobias' Liniment. Vomiting and Colic. Mrs. Joseph Nicholl, No. 16 Essex St. New York, was cured of an attack of Colic and Vomiting by Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment.—Depot 60 Courtland St. New York. Sold by all the Druggists. Agent—ROBERT FYAN, Bedford: A. Bunn, Schellsburg: John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill: V. Wyant, Toll House east of Bloody-Run, J. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run. Nov. 7, 1855.—1y.

NEW WHOLESALE DRUG STORE!

J. SPENCER THOMAS,

No. 26, South Second Street, Philadelphia,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Acids, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Colors, White Lead, French and American White Zinc, Window Glass, Glassware, Varnishes, Brushes, Instruments, Ground Spices, and all other articles usually kept by Druggists, including Borax, Indigo, Glue, Shellack, Potash, &c. &c. &c.

☞All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Goods sent to any of the Wharves or rail-read stations. Prices low and goods warranted. March 14, 1856—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Every variety of Summer Goods suitable for Coats and Pantaloons, for sale by

CRAMER & CO.

CARPETING.—All Wool, Rag, Cotton and Hemp Carpeting.

Floor Oil Cloths, White and Check Matting just received by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!!

THE subscriber would announce to his old friends, as well as to the public at large, that he has opened an ENTIRELY NEW STORE in the Borough of Bedford, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where he has just received a stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of a superior quality, embracing almost every article in the DRY GOODS and GROCERY LINE, to which he invites the especial attention of the people, who may find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. His Goods will be exhibited with pleasure, whether purchased or not.

SAMUEL BROWN.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

THE subscriber has removed his Clothing Store to the room next door to the office of Dr. Watson, where he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a general assortment of Clothing for Men and Boys, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and to which he respectfully invites the attention of purchasers.

ISAAC LIPPEL.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

CLOTHING STORE.

S. SONABORN would announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has just received another large supply of Spring and Summer Clothing for Men and Boys, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

WM. SHAFFER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

WOULD announce to his former patrons, and the public generally, that he has just received, from Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of the most choice Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings—also summer wear of every description, to which he invites the attention of purchasers. His cloths, &c., were selected with great care, and he can recommend them as being equal, at least, to any to be found in the place. He also keeps Ready-made clothing of every description, at very low prices—and is prepared to cut and make garments on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. He respectfully invites the public to give him a call.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

The University's FAMILY REMEDIES,

Issued under the seal, Sanction and Authority of the University of Free Medicine and popular knowledge, Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, April 20th, 1853, with a Capital of $100,000, mainly for the purpose of arresting the evils of Spurious and Worthless Nostrums; also, for supplying the community with Reliable remedies wherever a Competent Physician cannot or will not be employed. This Institution, (located in Philadelphia No. 68 Arch Street, where applications for new Agencies will be received,) has purchased from Dr. John R. Rowand, his Celebrated Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Known for upward of twenty-five years as the only sure and safe cure for FEVER and AGUE, &c., and his inestimable Remedy for Bowel Complaints, Rowand's Compound Syrup of Blackberry Root, which highly improved and Popular remedies, together with The University's Remedy for Complaints of the Lungs; The University's Remedy for Dispepsia or Indigestion; The University's Remedy for Costive Bowels; Also the University's Almanac may be had at the Branch Dispensary.

For sale at the Store of Dr. Blair, in Cumberland Valley.

Nov. 23, 1855.

Jos. W. Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Has for sale 8 Farms and 12,000 acres of land in Bedford and Fulton counties. Lands sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

Bedford, March 7, 1856—1y.

John Moorhead,

(Successor to King & Moorhead)

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in Fish, Bacon, Cheese, Dried Fruit, Lard, Lard Oil, Flaxseed Oil, White Lead, Pig Lead, window Glass, Glassware, Iron and Nails, Star and Tallow Candles, Variegated and Rosin Soap, and Pittsburg manufactures generally. No. 27, Woodstreet, Pittsburg, Pa.

Particular attention given to the sale of Pig Metal and Blooms, and liberal advances made thereon. Feb. 15, 1856—1y.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

D. Border, Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Tuesday April 1st, 1856, Trains will leave daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Going South, leave junction with Pennsylvania Railroad at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M. Going North, leave Stonerstown at 6.30 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M.

TRAINS NORTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Stonerstown,	6.30	1.00
Fisher's Summit,	6.46	1.18
Rough & Ready,	7.03	1.33
Coffee Run,	7.11	1.41
Marklesburg,	7.23	1.53
M'Connellstown,	7.43	2.13
Arrive at Huntingdon,	7.58	2.28

TRAINS SOUTH, LEAVE

	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon,	9.00	5.00
M'Connellstown,	9.15	5.15
Marklesburg,	9.35	5.35
Coffee Run,	9.47	5.47
Rough & Ready,	9.55	5.55
Fisher's Summit,	10.12	6.12
Arrive at Stonerstown,	10.28	6.28

By this arrangement passengers East will connect with the 3 o'clock P. M. Mail Train on the Pennsylvania Rail Road; also the Fast Line, 9.32 P. M., for Philadelphia.

The 5 o'clock train from Huntingdon will leave after the arrival of the Mail Train from Philadelphia, thus causing no detention to passengers for Broad Top or Bedford. Passengers going West will arrive at Huntingdon in time to take either the 5 o'clock Mail Train or the Fast Line at 8.08 P. M.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each passenger. Freight received by the Conductor and forwarded to any of the above points at *owner's risk*. For any further information enquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON,
April 11, 1856. Superintendent.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.

Dec. 7, 1855.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE AND LOT in Bedford, and a valuable SAW MILL in Shade Township, Somerset county.

The subscribers will sell, on reasonable terms, at private sale, a comfortable dwelling house and lot of ground pleasantly situate in the borough of Bedford.

Also, they will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable tract of land in Shade Township, Somerset county, containing 390 acres. This land is well covered with cherry, poplar, white pine, spruce, and other timber, and has a fine water power with a good Saw Mill thereon erected. For further information inquire of

MANN & SPANG.

Dec. 28, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

Notice.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading under the name and firm of SANSOM & GEPHART, in the Dry Goods business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to have their accountss settled up by the 1st of May. The books and accounts will be found in the hands of A. J. Sansom until that time.

A. J. SANSOM,
WM. GEPHART.

April 1, 1856.

The undersigned will continue the business in the room lately occupied by Isaac Leppel on the corner of Juliana and Pitt Streets, opposite Dr. F. C. Reamer's Drug and Book Store, where he will be happy to see all his friends.

A. J. SANSOM.

April 11, 1856.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

WANTED at Reed's Colonade Store.—Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and Buckwheat—also all other approved produce, in exchange for goods at cash prices.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed WILLIAM S. BEERS, & Co., Proprietors, No. 304 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1855.—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

Shoe Store.

A. B. Cramer & Co have just received a very large stock of Boots and Shoes suitable for fall and Winter—part styles as follows:

Mens' Superior Waxed Doubled Sole Boots
Mens' " City made Calf do
Mens' " Heavy Kip-Lined do
Youth's " Waxed Doubled Sole do
Youth's " Kip " " do
Boys' " Kip " " do
Boys' " Calf " " do
Womens' " Doubled Sole Kip Bootees
Womens' " " fine Calf and Seal do
Womens' " " fine Goat Morocco do
Women's " Parodi Bootees—very handsome.
Girls Morocco, Kip and Calfskin Bootees
Children Shoes of every style and Price.

Doubled sole Gaiters—Gum Shoes &c., in fact Boots and Shoes to suit every purchaser.—If you want a pair of Boots or Shoes please give us a call and you shall be suited in price and quality.

☞Exchange Store is the place to buy Boots and Shoes!

Oct. 12, 1855.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

S. J. M'CAULSLIN, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAS removed his shop to the new Building second door West of the Bedford Hotel, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.

Bedford, May 23, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

St. Nicholas Hotel,

Cumberland, Md.

The Proprietor respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that this house has recently been thoroughly re-fitted and completely renovated, and is now ready to receive guests.

It is the earnest desire and intention of the Proprietor to give perfect satisfaction to those who favor him with their patronage. A liberal share is confidently expected.

SAMUEL LUMAN, *Proprietor.*

Successor to H. R. Dow & Co.

Cumberland, Aug. 10, 1855.